Question proposed: *"That the allotment of Rs. 100 under 'X—Law and Justice—Cranganur' be carried"*.

Question put and agreed to.

3. XXI—Stationery—Cranganur—Rs. 98—12—4.

President.—The next is the motion for an additional allotment of Rs. 98—12—4 under 'XXI—Stationery—Cranganur' by the Diwan Peishkar.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I pray for the sanction of the House for an additional allotment of Rs.98—12—4 for meeting the cost of stationery supplied to Cranganur. The value of stationeries supplied to Cranganur comes to Rs. 719-15-1. Out of this Rs. 21-2-9 has to be adjusted from Cranganur Devaswams. The balance amounts to Rs. 698—12—4 for which the grant comes to only Rs. 600. So there is a deficit of Rs. 98—12—4 which, I pray, the House may be pleased to grant.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—The Standing Finance Committee has scrutinised it?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I think it has.

President.—The Proceedings has been printed.

Question proposed: *"That the additional allotment of Rs. 98-12-4 under 'XXI—Stationery—Cranganur' be carried"*,

Question put and agreed to.

Voting of Demands for Grants.

XIII—General Administration—Rs. 62,782.

President.—The general discussion of the budget having been brought to a close yesterday, the next item is the voting of demands for grants. The first is 'General Administration'.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Before we proceed, I wish to draw your attention that I just now received a communication from the Secretary stating that certain motions were disallowed for the reason that no reasons were assigned. Last year, such motions were accepted.

President.—On that we had a talk.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I came only yesterday. They were returned for not noting the object. It was noted yesterday and handed over to the Secretary. I got a communication.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—This must have been before that.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—It is 27th July.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The Member must have received it by anchal then, I suppose.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I got it just now. It was handed over to me here.

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Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—It is a mistake then, and the matter will be looked into.

All these omissions have been rectified by taking the cut motions to the Members individually.

Rama Varmha Tampura.n—Sir, I rise to move for a total grant of Rs. 62,782 under 'XIII—General Administration'.

The details of the demand are :—

(1) Huzur Secretariat—Establishment, T. A., Supplies and Services and Contingencies Rs. 49,401.

(2) Legislative Council Rs. 13,350.

There are not many details requiring explanation. The provisions under the different heads are based on the probable requirements ot the coming year in so far as they could be anticipated now. The small variations observed under some heads when compared with the budget estimate of 1104 have all been exlpained by the Finance Member in his Memorandum and budget speech. The Special Staff entertained in the current year for the preparation of the Record of Administration from the papers in the possession of His Highness Raja Sri Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., G. C. I. E., is proposed to be continued in 1105 also, and this accounts for the enhanced provision under 'Huzur—Temporary Establishment.' Under this head is also provided the Karkadagam pay of the typist attached to the Special Officer appointed in connection with the revision of *the Land Revenue Manual*, *Standing Order*, etc. The increased provision under 'Purchase of Furniture' is for replacing some of the old chairs and tables in the office and for making two new almirahs for the Huzur Library and a dozen tapal boxes. The provision made under 'Office Expenses' is based on the expenditure for the current year.

The provisions made under 'Legislative Council', I believe, call for no special remark from me. I request that the House may be pleased to pass the demand I have moved.

President.—There are a number of cut motions. The first to be considered stands in the name of Mr. A. L. Antony.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—The two agendas will have to be referred to for noting the order in which the motions are to be taken up for consideration.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—There are two supplementary agendas.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—That is on account of the rejection and the subsequent acceptance of certain cut motions.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—I do not know whether one is the original. Two supplementary agendas are placed before us.

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On one you will find Supplementary Agenda No. 2. The other is one. Where is the original?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—A short one with Questions and Answers, etc. That is the original. The others are all supplementary.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It never struck me.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I am sorry for the two papers necessitated by the admission of cut motions subsequently received. The Members have no idea of the high pressure in which the Council Office is worked.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The omission of the word 'Supplementary' in one paper would not give us any trouble at all.

Motion No. 1.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 33,810 for Huzur Establishment by Re. 1.*

President.—The first motion stands in the name of Mr. K. T. Mathew.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I don't move it.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 1 A.

Huzur Secretariat.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,500 for Establishment by Re. 1.*

President.—The next stands in the name of Mr. A. L. Antony.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—I have tabled this motion, Sir, to bring to the notice of the Government the grievances of the people of Thottippal, Parappukkara and Nemmanikkara villages who have already petitioned to the Government some two years ago for relieving them from the obstruction caused by certain Nambudiries there in the use of the roads near the Bhagavathy temple at Thottippal. It was said that it has been used by all irrespective of caste, colour or creed for so many years, and there was no obstruction as yet, but now only. They put a further petition both to His Highness as well as to the Diwan to obstruct all these people, Muhammadans, Christians, Ezhuvas and all the other non-caste Hindus from using that as a public road. It is certified as *poramboke* road and not as Devaswam road. Also by custom, it was used by all of them. Since the trustees of that temple were not able to defray the whole of the expenses for the maintenance of the temple, they wanted to create a reason and hand it to the Devaswam. They wanted to create such an opinion in the minds of the Government so that they might show that they were not able to continue the business independently. With that idea they have already created some

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trouble and two suits are still pending, one in the Magistrate's Court and another in the District Magistrate's Court. Though the other parties have petitioned to the Diwan, no final orders have yet been passed by the Government. This inordinate delay in such an important matter, which affects the people, both Hindus, Christians and Muhammadans, is deplorable. Whether it is to be used in the old customary way or to be blocked up completely, i. e., to take away the preliminary rights of citizens even to that at least, why not they give a final settlement? This matter I wanted to place before this House and before the Government, and with the consent of this House I mean to withdraw the motion.

President.—Can any information be furnished regarding the point referred to?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Thottippal Bhagavathy temple? The matter is *sub-judice* in the Magistrate's Court.

President.—The case is pending. It is a criminal prosecution. The case is in connection with the use of the road.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—The case is in connection with some quarrels. That is altogether a different matter. Whether it is a road which can be used by all the people, that is a question to be decided by the Government. The criminal case is for carrying a dead body.

President.—Whether a dead body can be carried through that place, whether it is a place set apart for the public, all these questions will arise.

Mr. A. L. Antony.—That cannot be settled.

President.— Anyhow, as you have drawn the attention of the Government, we will look into the matter.

I take it that the Member has the leave of the House to withdraw the motion.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Yes.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 1 B.

Mr. C. J. Mathew — *To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,500 for Huzur Establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—I tabled that motion only to request the Government to set on foot at once the recommendations of the Special Finance Committee. But His Highness Rama Varmha Tampuran has replied that we would getit early in Chingam. I have nothing more to say. I request for leave of the House to withdraw. I don't move.

President.—If you don't move, you don't want leave to withdraw.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

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Motion No. 1 C.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 35,500 for Huzur Establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew—Sir The object of this motion is to bring to the attention of the Government the necessity for passing early orders on the resolutions passed by this House. There are many resolutions passed by the Legislative Council regarding which the Government have not yet passed any orders.

Again, some of the resolutions accepted by the Government have not yet been carried into effect. It is the duty of the Government to translate into action those resolutions accepted by the Government.

President.—What is the cause of the delay in execution ?

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—If specific instances are pointed out, I can explain matters.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Oh yes. I have come with facts. There are resolutions accepted about three years ago but regarding which nothing practical has been done.

President.—Which resolutions ?

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—To give an instance. The resolution for establishing Central Ayurvedic Hospital (*hear, hear*). I think it was passed about three years ago.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In the First Council.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The same question was taken up in the first hour yesterday, and the Government replied that they were watching the result of similar institutions, and only after getting the final results could the Government move into the matter. We have to wait at least some time more to move into the matter.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Now it is before the Government for consideration.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Not shelved. (*Laughter.*)

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Mtion No. 1 D.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,980 for Temporary Establishment by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I don't move.

Hence it was considered withdrawn).

Motion No. 2.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 50 for Typist in connection with the Special Finance Committe by Re. 1.*

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—My object also was to bring to the notice of the Government the delay in passing orders on

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the Special Finance Committee's report. Since that matter has been adverted to here, I don't want to move that motion.

Hence the motion was deemed witharawn.

Motion No. 2 A.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 1,500 for special clerk and typist by Rs. 4,500.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I have given my reasons. I should like to know whether that information is available, My reasons are given on the back of my cut motions.

President.—What is thereon the back?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—Do you want that to be read?

'To call attention to the transfer of the pay of the special officer into a non-votable item.'

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Conversion of the pay of the special officer into a non-votable item.

It has come abundantly to my notice that several items of expenditure not passed by this House are incurred by means of these transfers. The transfer has gone to the extent of covering items which were voted down by this House. When such a stage is reached, it is incumbent upon us to enter our emphatic protest against such kinds of transfers. The two instances that I have got in my view is (1) the instance of the transfer of money for the purpose of carrying on the work of an officer whom this House did not definitely want. I refer to the officer appointed in connection with the revision or the scrutiny of the Special Finance Committee's report. (*Hear, hear.*) His pay and the pay of his clerks were put before this House and the House turned them down with cogent reasons. The Government of course resorted to short cuts. What was the first short cut? They restored it under their power under section 16 (8). Then what did they do? The period came to an end for which they asked for a supplementary grant which was refused by this House. They at once changed that officer from the list of votable items into a non-votable item by italicising. It came to my knowledge that the pay of an officer, for whom, I mean, sanction of His Highness is required, is made a non-votable item of expenditure. It transpired so. I am not divulging any secret, that is placed before the Standing Finance Committee. At the time when the Standing Finance Committee was called, His Highness' sanction was not received or was not communicated to the Comptroller of Accounts, and he put it again under votable items.

President.—Sanction was received.

Mr, A. B. Salem.—But it was not communicated to the Comptroller of Accounts. Whatever it is, Sir, I accept that statement. It was turned into a non-votable item. Now the difficulty of the Government was how to get over the difficulty

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of paying the typist and the clerk whose expenditure was votable, for which the sanction of this House is necessary. They thought that, if they came to the Council, the Council would certainly turn it down and they would have again to restore it by certification under 16 (8). Then they thought of the next short cut. They found that they had money under other items, which were not required to be spent under those items, which ought, therefore, to go to useful purposes according to this Council's view. If we have the control of the finances, they thought, we shall have one more recourse, and that is, we will transfer from this voted money some money for the purpose of covering this expenditure and transfer from voted heads not only to non-voted heads but voted-down heads. That kind of transfer is certainly the most objectionable, and it is our intention, Sir, to lay as much emphasis as we can to put a stop to this method of transfer altogether. If money is in excess under any demand, let it lapse. It comes back to the Treasury. If money is wanted under any item, apply honestly before this House for supplementary grants, and this House will always grant where it is necessary. These short cuts are not the experiments to be resorted to, but only exhibit signs of weakness to face us. I should not like the Government of Cochin to be accused of weakness, and I would like to say that the Government of Cochin is the most efficient in the world. But I am sorry to say these short cuts prove otherwise. Why should they not come forward again in this House and justify with more reasons the necessity for the appointment of that officer and ask the Council to revise its judgment? It was a golden opportunity for them to have tabled a few grants and come here. That would have been a much more dignified position for the Government to take and get the vote of the House. If the vote was refused, then they can restore it under section 16 (8) of the Legislative Council Regulation and under the power vested in them for flouting the opinion of this House. Now, the Comptroller of Accounts took the cue into his head, and he had made one of his special officers non-votable which ought to be votable in the budget before us. The Special Officer to be appointed in his Department is also made non-votable. I do not know why others also have not followed the same route.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—That was discussed in the Standing Finance Committee.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—The second transfer that I have got in my view is the item with reference to the great demand of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer for an office and for a store room on the forefront of Ernakulam. Rs. 20,000 was asked for

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in this House, and it was voted down (*hear, hear*) with cogent reasons. Every argument that the Government advanced was met. Every possible avenue of escape was shut. Yet what did the Government do? That is a cut that was tabled in this House by the Hon'ble Member, the Deputy President of the House himself, and it was backed up by the entire non-official body as an unnecessary waste of money to develop in that line.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Absolutely true.

Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon.— The twenty thousand rupees cut. What is the procedure that was adopted?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yesterday it was referred to by the Leader of the House, the Hon'ble the Diwan Peishkar, taking shelter under the fact that the cut was restored by the acting Diwan, Mr. Damodara Menon, who acted for one month.

And, Sir, I should like to say that objection to the cut was taken before that Diwan. It was also taken before the permanent Diwan. Did the Hon'ble Member stoop to enquire whether we have placed the information before the permanent Diwan and tabled and photographed a protest signed by the very Members that passed the cut——by the majority that were able to sign it——and submitted it to the present Diwan to see whether he would utilise that money? The acting incumbent might have restored that, but it was not spent, and we know when it was spent——in the 11th or 10th month of the year. There was ample time to relent from their position, if they wanted to respect this House, because they have protested, tabled and photographed and published this cut. That is the way in which Government are acting. We stated in that photographed protest that there was no use of having such an institution for centralising public opinions for the guidance of the Executive, if the unanimous decisions of this House were treated in such a light manner. And what did you do ? You not only denied to spend that money, but you have spent, without the vote of the House, without the knowledge of this House, nearly Rs. 3,000 more under the item. Nearly Rs. 23,000 was spent for the acquisition charges alone, and there is a reference in the Court. We warned you in this House that surely this would not be enough for the purpose of acquiring those properties. As the Hon'ble Member for Vellarappalli said, you know what the Chief Court has been granting in such cases as compensation. In spite of the warning and in spite of the knowledge that you had to pay for the valuation and in spite of the knowledge of the valuation of the property, that must have been made by the Government before the acquisition was proceeded to the final stage, they knew they had to spend more. What was the short cut? A large amount of money

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was in the hands of the Chief Engineer for the purpose of original buildings in which the vote of the House was taken. Those buildings for which the vote of the House was taken were not constructed (*hear, hear*). Money was taken from them and Government said that it was a saving. Why, we gave it to be spent on a particular thing and you diverted it into the channel of an item of expenditure which was voted down in this House. Was that showing due courtesy to this House? We gave you cogent reasons to meet the protest and furnished you officially with a presentation of the photographed protest to the Secretary to the Diwan. Is it not, I ask, flouting the view of this House, if not what else can be the flouting of the view of this House? The permanent Diwan must certainly take the responsibility for that, and it should not be in the mouth of the Diwan Peishkar to say with his erudite knowledge that your darling Damodara Menon restored it.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Our complaint is against Government. We don't go to personalities.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Whatever it is.

President.—Having regard to the provision, it is the Diwan that certifies.

Mr. A B. Salem.—Therefore, Sir, I submit that that was because of the special favouritism for the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. (*Hear, hear.*) That has been the burden of the song here in this House. We have seen here now so many kinds of discussions which are not in the Standing Orders for which credit is taken by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. Why a special treatment? Is there any Department for which such a treatment is accorded, where the demand that was voted down was certified? There is not a single other Department. In your Department, when I come to the total cut, I shall give you exact figures which I have got from the Proceedings of this House. How many thousands were spent under the emergency clause or under section 16 (8) for the benefit of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer's Department? And these items of transfer are the most prominent and most objectionable which have made us to determine to allow no more transfers under this head. We thought, when we were asked to give the power of transfer from one voted head to another voted head, any excess in a voted head to make up the deficit in another voted head, and we were quite satisfied that the transfer books have been placed in this House after the transfer is made. Now we shall not be satisfied any more with any kind of transfer. Let it lapse. If there is money wanted, let it be asked for and voted for in this House, and if not voted, let it be certified according to the powers vested in the Diwan. And it is for the purpose

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of bringing this aspect to the notice of the Government and this House, and the challenge thrown out by the Government that they shall incur expenditure in spite of the vital control of finances being vested in this House, according to the public pronouncement of the Government itself, that I have tabled this motion. This House deeply regrets that it has not still got an iota of power to check the hand of the Government even when the House has shown its decisive opinion upon an item of expenditure and has voted it down. It is the opinion of this House that we have not yet gained from the Government the power of even holding the strings of the purse. We may hold the strings of the purse. They have got the scissors and they may cut the purse with it and remove the contents. We have not got the scissors. That is the kind of control that we have got in this House. We are not satisfied that such a control would be any control at all. And we shall, therefore, withhold our sanction against such kind of action in this House taking place any more. Therefore, Sir, I am not going to press this cut, because I have got a motion for the total omission which comes later on to my credit. Therefore, I don't press this cut. And I want only to bring this aspect of the question to the consideration of the Members of this House and for the Government Members to give their replies. With that, I withdraw that now, and I close.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—The principal blame of the Government for the major portion of the trouble, to which the Government is exposed, to which we are exposed, which we are going to face to-day, is mainly responsible for having given a free hand to the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer of the State. I have brought to your notice, Sir, and to the notice of Mr. Damodara Menon when he was the Diwan that this officer must be made to sit in his proper place and that he is becoming and annoyance and a nuisance not only to the Government but to ourselves also, and I insinuate that the Diwans are afraid of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. Can any one deny that statement in this House? When 28 of us, who come from different parts of the State losing our profession, men who are born in this State, men who were brought up in this State for the last 100 years, men who saved the country like the Deputy President, not a demagogue, (you may call myself and Mr. Salem as you like) protested against the granting of that allotment, what did you do? You really denied our right to protest, and in spite of the vehement protest made in this House, you yielded to the pressure of that officer. It is better to divulge the whole thing. Men who are grown up in their age ought not to have been the only consideration of

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the State, and I have been charging the Government that they are responsible in not having done their duty not only to this House but also to His Highness the Maharaja for which His Highness' subjects felt keenly. You have created a spirit of animosity where thirty Members coming from thirty different directions assemble. I have never come across a body of persons who are incapable of conducting a Legislative Council, as you gentlemen are. (*Hear, hear.*) I say that the Government do not come into contact with the elected representatives of the people. It requires some amount of training. I very much doubt whether there will be anybody else than our Government who will so behave as to create such personal animosity and succeed in instilling it into us. Will any one say that the Members of this House are not co-operating with the Government? Will any Government say that? Perhaps there might be a spirit of vengeance and animosity temporarily. After having restored the cut which was passed by 27 Members of this House belonging to all communities and classes, the Government now come and justify their position. Sir, the Head of the Administration should be capable of checking his subordinates (Departmental Heads). I am sorry to say that it is not so here. I am sure that the Head of the Medical Department takes undue advantage in this matter simply because of his professional ability. Government should first of all learn to put their respective Heads of Departments in their proper places and especially the Head of the Medical Department (*hear, hear*). I don't want to say anything more on the subject.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—On a point of information. I have to explain to this House a gross misrepresentation that was told in this House

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I object to that statement, Sir.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.—As regards that point I have to say something in support of the fact that the House is being misled. I may remind you that the cuts which were passed in this House were restored by the Diwan after a careful and full conference with all the Heads of the Departments, not only about this particular cut, and I assure you that I was not instrumental in restoring that cut. I knew that there was a certain amount of prejudice in the minds of the Hon'ble Members, and I took particular care in assuming an attitude of perfect neutrality with regard to that. The cut was restored for the benefit of the premier institution of their own country, and I fully trust that my other friends who were in the conference will bear full testimony to my neutral attitude with regard to the restoration of that particular cut.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Perhaps that might be because the other Heads of Departments were also afraid of you.

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Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I take objection to such a remark. Are Members eligible to pass such remarks?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I take full responsibility for that statement.

President.—Mr. Salem, it is not fair on your part to pass such remarks.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, in deference to the wishes of my friend, I withdraw.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—About transfers allowed by this very House, if any further change has to be made, it is for this House to consider and decide what it has to do. Unless that has been done, to be charged of making unnecessary transfers, I do not think that that charge can be accepted.

Mr. C J. Mathew.—May I know what is the rule?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Transfers within the Rules are made and statements placed.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Has this House got power to send amendments to *the Code*?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—The following are the Rules with regard to transfers: "The Diwan alone can sanction transfers from one major head to another, and grants made for specific purposes may, with his approval, be diverted for other purposes, as for example (a) lump provision for revision of establishment of administrative improvements, (b) specific grants for particular works or schemes. Heads of Departments can sanction transfers from one minor head to another within the same major head, provided the expenditure is entirely under the control of the Head of the Department concerned, a monthly statement in Form No. 37A being sent to the Comptroller of Accounts. Savings under salaries, establishments, travelling allowances and supplies and services should not however be transferred to any other head nor transfer of savings under any other head to travelling allowances and supplies and services is permissible without the special sanction of the Diwan."

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—This House has absolutely no control. If you get sanction for a lakh of rupees for spending on thirty objects, and if you spend the same on one or two objects, this House is entirely powerless.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—As the Rules stand now.

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.—Have all the transfers been placed before the House?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Oh, yes.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—In asking the leave of this House to withdraw the motion, I only want to say to the Finance Member that the rule, which was read in this House a little while ago, we are perfectly aware of. It was in the face of that rule that it

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gives loopholes for the Government to do as they like. And, therefore, it was that we suggested that all transfers should be made only with the knowledge of the Council, and then it was stated openly in this House that these are minor matters and that we may trust the officers of the Government in making these transfers. But glaring instances are now coming out that transfers are made to get over difficulties which otherwise will confront them if they come to this House. Therefore, is the Government prepared to amend that rule and to say that they are not going to have any more transfers?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—In the case of a change made in the budget from a votable item to a non-votable one, it was due to a mistake. So that is not a change for avoiding any criticism. Even if the demand was not sanctioned, the Government have still the power to certify. I was bringing to the notice of the House that, when there is a surplus in one voted item, it can be utilised for that so as to avoid the unnecessary trouble.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—It is not trouble to us.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—If so, you will have to be called every time. And it will be very difficult to carry on the work and so it will be delayed indefinitely. So in emergent cases, and when there is a surplus in the voted allotment, we have to resort to this course.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—But the item to which this transfer has been made was certified.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—In certain cases we have to meet the emergency before us.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—What was the emergency ?

President.—The point is this. This twenty thousand rupees which was budgetted last year was refused and voted down and subsequently it was certified under section 16 (8). The question asked is whether the Government is justified in spending any pie more than the certified expenditure.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Over the certified amount.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—As far as *Maramaths* are concerned, sometimes the amount estimated may exceed.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—That is not a credit to the Engineering Department.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I had nothing to do with that. This was regarding land acquisition charges.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Is there any justification to spend one pie more for an item which is not sanctioned by the House except the amount that is restored ? Is there any justification to spend a pie without the sanction of this House for an item of expenditure which has been restored by certification ? In case

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a certain amount is transferred to a certain item, which has the sanction of the House, I can understand that. But there is not the sanction of the House for this item of expenditure.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Whenever there is a certification, there is always this question. If there is justification for the certification, we can certify even if there is also a slight increase.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—I think the Hon'ble Member has not yet understood our point. Suppose you had a saving in one Department, are you justified in taking that surplus and spending it for an item of expenditure which was refused by this House and was subsequently certified? What appears to a layman I shall say.

This House was asked permission to spend a certain sum of money for a certain purpose. This House said, 'No', You may have plenty of funds voted by us for other purposes in your hands You are expected to spend those monies for those purposes, or if you have got a balance, to keep it and not to spend it. You cannot say, "we have spent as much as we could; we have got a balance and we spent it for this item which has not been passed by the Council," because you have no authority to do that. The same is the position even when it has been certified, because the certificate simply means that the Government, because of emergency, used the emergency powers to spend this Rs. 20,000 on the particular work. Can the Government use the money, which we have asked you to spend for something, for anything else, much less for anything which we have condemned?

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Certainly not

Mr Thomas Manjuran.—That is the point here.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Suppose this Rs. 20,000 is spent and we have nearly finished the construction and we have to complete the building, can we wait to come to the Council?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You must. That is our complaint against you. You cannot make ducks and drakes of money sanctioned by this House.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai—You must consider the nature of the emergency. There are certain things which cannot be forecast.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran - We pay competent Engineers and Heads of Departments to take the risk. If they do things in a manner which is not satisfactory, they must be taken to account. You cannot play with the constitutional powers of this House.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—But the point, Sir, is that here are certain things which cannot be forecasted. Now, for

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instance, there was the flood. That is not a thing which you can forecast. Similarly, when you put up a building, you may have to incur certain items of expenditure which even the most careful Engineer could not have anticipated, and you cannot allow a nearly completed building to stand there and get damaged.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—This is a fresh certification of an additional sort.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—My point is, could you safely allow such a building to stand uncompleted in the interests of the amount that has already been spent ?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, I would refer you to section 16 (8) and also the rule framed under the Legislative Council Rules, which fact, I am afraid, Government Members are not fully conversant with. "The estimate *shall* be presented (the word used is *shall*) to the Council for supplementary grant or additional grant when the amount voted in the budget for the grant, for which the vote of the Council is necessary, is found to be insufficient for the purposes of the current year". Now, if Rs. 20,000 is proved to be insufficient, under the law, it shall be presented again here. The certificate by which this Rs. 20,000 was restored carries as much weight as the weight of a vote of this House and nothing more. And when the Government knows that vote is a prohibited vote, which you are using your extraordinary powers to restore, and if an additional grant under that item is necessary, it becomes an additional amount, over the amount that is found to be insufficient for the purpose for which it is intended, and it shall be voted by this House. That is one case. The other case is "when a need arises during the current year for which the vote of the Council is necessary upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year". The case of Mr Sesha Ayyar comes under this. In these two cases the thin must come for supplementary grant here.

President.—In Sesha Ayyar's case there is the question of "votable" or "non-votable".

Mr. A. B. Salem.—But I am talking of the typist and clerk.

President.—In other words, you want to point out that the rules in *the Account Code* will not apply to cases like these.

Mr. K. Kirshna Pisharodi.—But the difference here is Members take as supplementary grant each particular item whereas we vote or demand only under a particular head. So, when that is granted, the amounts are rough estimates, and they have to be adjusted, according to necessity, by the Government.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—You should always obtain the vote of the House.

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Mr. K. T. Mathew.—The Legislative Council rules were framed after the rules in *the Account Code*.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I may also point out to the Hon'ble Member one more fact that in the whole Legislative Council Rules and Regulations there is not a single provision of "transfer" mentioned. That shows that, before this House was in existence, transfer could be made. Now, any additional expenditure that you may require needs the sanction of this House, and if the sanction of this House is withheld, then the Government need not spend it at all, or if the Government thinks it essential for the discharge of the responsibility of the Government of the country, they may certify. That is the only way in which money can be spent hereafter.

President.—In order to understand the situation, in respect of transfers from one minor head to another minor head, whether it is a case of certificated expenditure or not, that can not be done under the Legislative Council Rules. So, this provision in *the Account Code* must be taken as a dead letter.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Obsolete, archaic provision.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Transfers can be made by the Head of the Department and also by the Diwan. Transfer which can be made by the Head of the Department is allowable by the Diwan's sanction. But when there is some new authority brought into existence by the institution of the Legislative Council, the Diwan must respect that authority and recognise that there is such a modification to *the Account Code* brought into existence by the Legislative Council Rules. The Diwan had supervision of the transfers made by the Heads of Departments from one minor head to another; their powers were restricted and the Diwan's powers were unrestricted. But the institution of the Legislative Council has restricted the power of the Diwan also. Now you cannot say that we were doing it before and so we can do it now. (*Hear, hear*) That is the position.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—I want one point, on which I feel some difficulty, cleared. Supposing the original demand was, as in this case, 20,000, and the whole of it was disallowed should not that be understood to me and that the work itself was thrown out? Supposing, then, as has been done in this case, the amount of 20,000 was restored, but was found insufficient to complete the work, should a demand be made to this House for the deficit in the form of a supplementary grant?

Mr. A. B. Salem.— Yes.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Since the item had already been rejected, is there any meaning in coming here again with a request for an additional grant for it?

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Mr. A. L. Antony.—Only the demand is rejected.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—It is a matter I want to be made clear for future guidance; there should not be any dispute hereafter. In such a case also you say there should be a demand for a supplementary grant.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—The original amount allotted was spent by the use of the power of certification. For any additional expenditure you must come before the Council.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—Suppose a building was sanctioned for Rs. 20,000 and suppose we have to spend actually Rs. 22,000. What do you want us to do in the matter?

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—If you understand it some months before, you must come to the Council and ask for it, and get the sanction of the House. In the case of absolute emergency, you can certify.

Mr. K. Krishna Pisharodi.—For an item of expenditure, say, for a temporary establishment, we should come to the Council for a supplementary grant?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Unless it is emergent.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—Are we not meeting 4 times a year?

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—I think it is necessary for the President to recall the wandering ideas home. We began with a cut motion for Rs. 1,500, we strayed to Rs. 20,000 and now we are on 'transfers.'

Dr. A. G. Menon.—In discussion we have to travel through all these grounds.

Mr. T. K. Krishna Menon.—All over the world? All right.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, section 16 clause 9 will sufficiently solve the problem before us. The case, as stated by both sides, is clear. There was a demand of Rs. 20,000; it was cut and it was restored. In utilising that restored amount, the Government spent 23 or 24 thousand rupees. Where has that excess amount come from? It is seen that it has come from another box which contained the money sanctioned for a specified purpose. (*Hear, hear.*) Of course, according to us, that box contained money which was sanctioned for a specified purpose by the Council. Now, if, as a matter of right, that money can be taken without the consent of the House from that other box, what will be the result of such taking, if it is carried to the extreme? We grant a lakh of rupees for irrigation. From that 10,000 is spent, and the rest is available by way of surplus. For another purpose, a grant was demanded and refused, and then it was certified, because the Government had to meet that expenditure. Now, this money which is sanctioned for irrigation is available. It is taken and spent. What could that

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procedure be called, if that is done by a private person? Would it not be actual breach of trust or misappropriation? (*Hear, hear.*)

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—That money is not ear-marked.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I say it is ear-marked when we sanctioned it for a particular purpose. (*Hear, hear.*) There may be difference of opinion. If so, it has to be referred to other persons.

Now, coming to the point, some excuse was put forward-of course, after certification—that the amount certified is not sufficient for the purpose; and "what can we do, it cannot be delayed". Now, section 16 (9) explains that. "Notwithstanding anything in this section the Government shall have the power in cases of emergency to *authorise* such expenditure as may in the opinion of the Government be necessary in the interest of the Government," etc., etc., The wording is "*authorise such expenditure*" and not "authorise to take from another box". (*Hear, hear.*)

President.—That is to say, if the expenditure is found to be emergent, that is sanctioned. But, where is that to come from?

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—From some available fund. If there is time to ask for additional allotment, ask for it, and if there is no time, authorise the expenditure and pay the money from the Treasury and come before the Council and say "under the emergency clause we have spent so much". Can anything be plainer?

Now there is another matter. The wording is "the Government shall have power *in case of emergency*". What is the emergency in this case? Is acquisition of land an emergency case?

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Under the Regulation, it is.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Now, the Diwan Peishkar, the Leader of the House, says there is provision in the Regulation for emergent acquisition, and in this particular case, though not very urgent, that was resorted to. What was the urgency?

President.—The urgent provision was not resorted to in this case.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Partly, Sir.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—If the Government had not resorted to that provision, the Government would not have paid an additional allotment because under the provisions of the Regulation, . .

President.—Award must be passed, and then only possession will be obtained.

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Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—When it is carried under the emergency clause, interest has to be paid from the date of taking possession.

President.—I am under the impression that the urgent provision cannot be applied in the present proceedings because it refers buildings. So, we said at any rate, that is my memory, award should be passed and then proceedings regarding possession might be taken. That is my memory.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The whole premises were not taken possession of under the emergency clause, because, though generally the house people do not raise any objection, I knew there would be trouble in this case, being Mr. Salem's case, and it was proceeded with according to law.

Mr A. B. Salem.—That is because I know law.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Especially in the face of Mr. Salem standing in the way of the grant for the acquisition even, I took care to see that the thing is proceeded with according to law.

President.—So, I am not fully right.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—You might not have been informed of these facts.

President.—Because it contains house-sites, urgent possession could not be taken, and the law must be respected.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—It was not so here. Of course there is the admission of the Leader of the House that only a part was acquired anticipating trouble.

Now, I ask, whether there was any urgency, when it was taken possession and when have these houses been put to the intended use? Of course, as we understood from the discussion in the last meeting, it was intended that one house should be used for the office of the Chief Medical Officer and the other for the store room. When were these two houses put to the actual use as intended?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Even now one is not.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Even now, as my Hon'ble friend says, one of the houses is not used for the purpose for which it is intended. As for the other, I believe, yesterday I saw a board showing that it is the Chief Medical Officer's office. Therefore, it was not at all a case of urgency. Nay, serious harm has been done by resorting to that provision. The Hon'ble Member for Revenue will not deny that he had to pay interest, that,. . .

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—The Regulation compels payment.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Thank God, the Regulation compels you! If not, we know what would have been the case

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Now, because the Regulation compels payment, if you had not paid, you will be made to pay.

So, without any justification to enforce the emergency clause, it was adopted, nay, more, to the detriment and the injury of the Government. It is such cases which, if the Hon'ble the President will allow me to say so, if resorted to by other persons, would have been called "criminal misappropriation". We refused to sanction the money for one thing, and the Diwan, (never mind, whether it was Mr. Damodara Menon or somebody else,) certified it. All right. Nobody can question that. But don't misuse our money. What we have granted for something else, let it be used for that itself, if possible; if not, don't use it. If you want money for other purposes, you will please ask us. Have you not spent it now without asking? Let not the privilege of the Council be annihilated by such round-about methods. (*Hear, hear.*) That is all I have to say.

President.—Now, there were two points involved in this case. One is the case of certificated expenditure, i. e., whether the Government is justified in spending any amount more than the certificated expenditure. (*Hear, hear.*) That is one point. Another point is whether, in ordinary cases of a provision made under a particular major head, the Government has got the liberty to transfer amounts according to exigencies from one head to another head. Those are the two points concerned. Without making any reference to the certificated expenditure with regard to the transfer from one minor head to another minor head under a major head, there was a resolution tabled in this House, and the object of it was to take away from the Government the power of transfer in such cases, and ultimately, as a sort of compromise, we came to the conclusion that, while no objection was taken of the transfer under such circumstances, the record of transfer should be placed before the House for inspection, and now, you see, in the light of what Mr. Krishna Menon says, that transfer itself is open to objection. We have been made aware that, for a certain specific item, certain specific amount has been provided, and so, those amounts should be utilised for those specific purposes, and we will not be justified in taking any portion of the money ear-marked for a different purpose to be utilised for another purpose. That is, we want to reconsider the compromise resolution that has been referred to. That is just the position so far as that is concerned. As regards the certificated expenditure, both sides have been fully represented, and the only question is which conclusion is the correct one. That is how the matter stands. I do not want to say anything more on that.

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Mr. A. B. Salem —With the permission of the House I withdraw.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 3.

President.—The next motion stands in the name of Mr. Ayyappan.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 2,830 for 'temporary establishment' by Re 1.*

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 3 A.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,560 for 'allowances' by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. ടി. മാത്യു.—ഈ നിയമസഭയുടെ ആദ്യത്തെ മീറ്റിങ്ങിൽതന്നെ പണ്ഡിതനായ മുള്ളകന്നത്തുകാവു മെമ്പർ ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ടി. എ. ചുരുക്കേണ്ട അത്യാവശ്യത്തെയുകുതിയുക്തമായി ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കയുണ്ടായി. ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്ക് ഇത്രയധികം ടി. എ. അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇവിടെ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ മാസംതോറുമുള്ള ശമ്പളത്തോളംതന്നെ ടി. എ. വാങ്ങിക്കുന്നതായി കാണുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതെല്ലാം ശവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടും ശവമ്മെണ്ടു ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ട ഉത്തരവുകൾ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു കാണാത്തതിൽ അതിശയിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ടി. എ. നിയമം മൂലം പ്രജകളുടെ പണം വളരെ നഷ്ടമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ചുരുങ്ങിയ നാലഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനുടയിൽതന്നെ ഈ ഇനത്തിൽ എത്രയൊ ലക്ഷത്തിലധികം ചിലവാക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പണമെല്ലാം മാറുവല്ല പൊതു ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും ഉപയോഗിക്കാമായിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ നിശ്ചയം മാറാതെ നിലനിർത്തുന്നതു ഉയർന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കുമാത്രമായിട്ടാണ്. ഇനിയെങ്കിലും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ നമ്മുടെ ശവമ്മെണ്ടു വേണ്ട ഉത്തരവു ഉടനെതന്നെ പാസ്സാക്കുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

I withdraw it with the permission ofthe House.

The motion was witharawn with leave.

The House rose for lunch at 2 p. m. and re-assembled at 3 p. m. with the Deputy Presi·dent in the Chair.

Deputy President.—We have proceeded up to the third. 3 (a) was finished. Number 4 stands in the name of Mr. K. Ayyappan.

Motion No. 4.

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 500 for 'Subscriptions to newspapers' by Re. 1.*

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—സർ, വർത്തമാനപത്രങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൂടുതൽ കൊടുക്കേണ്ട കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ശവമ്മെണ്ടി

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ന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ആകർഷിക്കുവാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം ഹാജരാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുവേണ്ടി വലിയ ഒരു തുക ചിലവിടുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. എന്നാൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ ഏർപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു വേണ്ട പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഉണ്ടോ എന്നു പറയുവാൻ കുറെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. മൈസൂരിലും, തിരുവിതാംകൂറിലും ഉള്ളപോലെ പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു് ദ്രോഹം ഇവിടെ ഇല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു പത്രങ്ങളോടുള്ള ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ നയത്തെ ആക്ഷേപിപ്പാനല്ല ഈ ഉപക്ഷേപം. പ്രോത്സാഹനം കുറെകൂടി വേണമെന്നു കാണിപ്പാനാണ്.

Mr T. M. Krishna Menon.—You suggest the directions in which it might be achieved.

മിസ്റ്റർ കെ. അയ്യപ്പൻ.—ഞാൻ പറയാം. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ഒരുനഷ്ടവും കൂടാതെ ചെയ്യാവുന്ന ഏറ്റവും വലിയ ഒരു സഹായം ഒരു പൈയുടെ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് എടുത്തുകളയുകയാണ്. ഈ സ്റ്റാമ്പ്കൊണ്ടു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിലേക്കു വരുന്ന ആദായം ഒരു ലക്ഷം രൂപ മാത്രമാണ്. എന്നാൽ അതിലധികം നഷ്ടം ഇപ്പോൾ ഓരോപത്രത്തിനും വരുന്നുണ്ട്.

ഞാൻ നടത്തുന്ന ഒരു പത്രത്തിനു കൊല്ലത്തിൽ നൂറു രൂ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് വാങ്ങുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ ഒരു പൈ സ്റ്റാമ്പ് അതുകൊണ്ടു എടുത്തുകളഞ്ഞാൽ നന്നായിരുന്നു ഈ നാട്ടിലെപത്രക്കാരും വരിക്കാരും തമ്മിൽ വളരെ അനുകമ്പാപൂർവ്വമല്ല പെരുമാറുന്നതു്. വരിക്കാർക്കു വായിക്കുന്നതിൽ വളരെ ഉത്സാഹമെല്ലാമുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ പണം വി. പി.യൊ മറ്റൊ അയച്ചുവേണം പിരിക്കുവാൻ. അതിനു റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്യാൻതന്നെ ഒരണ. വേണം. ഇതെല്ലാം വളരെ പ്രയാസമാണ്. ആദ്യം ഇതൊന്നും ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. ഈ നിയമംകൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് വളരെ ആദായമുണ്ടാകുമെങ്കിലും പത്രക്കാർക്കു വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളുണ്ടു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു വി. പി. ക്കു റജിസ്ട്രേഷൻ വെണ്ടെന്നുവെച്ചാൽകൊള്ളാം.

പിന്നെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നുള്ള പരസ്യങ്ങൾ പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണത്തിനു കൊടുക്കണം. ചിലതെല്ലാം ദയവായി ഇപ്പോൾ തരുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നു കുറെകൂടി ഉദാരമായിരുന്നാൽ കൊള്ളാം എന്നാണെന്റെ അപേക്ഷ.

ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു പ്രസ്സിനു ജോലി വളരെ അധികമായുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടപ്പോളെല്ലാം പുറത്താക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ആ വക ജോലികൾ മറ്റു പ്രസ്സുകളിൽ കൊടുക്കണം നിയമസഭാ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് വല്ല antiquarian magazine ന്റെയോ മറ്റൊ നിലയിലെത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽതിരുവിതാംകൂറിൽ കൌൺസ്സിൽ പ്രൊസീഡിംഗ്സ് വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇവിടെ ഗവ

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മ്മെണ്ട പ്രസ്സിനു സാധിക്കാത്തവല മറ്റു പ്രസ്സുകാർക്കൊടുത്താൽ ഈ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണ താമസം പരിഹരിക്കാൻ കഴിയും. അതു മറ്റു പ്രസ്സുകാർക്കു സഹായവുമാകും.

ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിൽനിന്നും ഒരു പ്രസ്സും ഏർപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതിനു ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേകം നന്ദി പറയുകയുംചെയ്യുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അവിടെ അറിയെണ്ടതായി അധികമൊന്നും വെയ്ക്കുന്നില്ല. ഞാൻ കുറെ നാൾ പ്രസ്സുകളിൽ പോയിരുന്നു. പോയിട്ടു കാര്യമായ പ്രയോജനമില്ലെന്നുകണ്ടിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ പോകുന്നില്ല. ഹാർബർ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പലസംഗതികളും മദ്രാസ്സ് ഗവമ്മെണ്ട് കോർട്ടർലി പബ്ലിക്കേഷനിൽ പ്രസിദ്ധംചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനും പ്രസിദ്ധം ചെയ്യാവുന്നതാണെല്ലൊ.

പ്രസ്സ് പ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു പ്രത്യേകമുറിമുതലായ സൌകര്യങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തു വളരെപ്രയാസപ്പെട്ടാണ് പത്രങ്ങൾ നടത്തുന്നതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് പത്രങ്ങളെ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിച്ചു ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ടുവരേണ്ട കടമ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചുമുണ്ട്. ഈ സഭയിൽ നടക്കുന്ന സംഗതികൾ ജനങ്ങളെ അറിവിക്കുന്നതു് ഈ ഇരിക്കുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ടർമാരാണ്. അവർക്കു എന്തു പ്രോത്സാഹനമാണു് ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്നതു്? പത്രപ്രതിനിധികൾക്കുവണ്ടിയിൽ ഫീപാസ്സുമുതലായ സൌജന്യങ്ങൾക്കുഏർപ്പാടുചെയ്യാൽകൊള്ളാം. ഇവിടെ ഇപ്പോൾ അധികം പത്രങ്ങളില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെവരുന്ന പത്രപ്രതിനിധികളെയെങ്കിലും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനു ഭാരമായിവരാൻ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ല.

പത്ര അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോഴത്തെക്കാൾ അധികം ഗണനകൊടുത്താൽകൊള്ളാം. ഇവിടെ പത്രങ്ങളെ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ദ്രോഹിക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറഞ്ഞല്ലൊ. അതിനു ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിനെ പ്രശംസിക്കുന്നു. അതിനുപത്രക്കാക്ക് പ്രശംസക്കു അർഹതയുണ്ട്. ഇവിടത്തെ പത്രങ്ങൾ അനാവശ്യമായും പുരുഷാപരമായും ഉള്ള ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു പത്രധർമ്മത്തെ കെടുത്തുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ളവയല്ല.

പത്രങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യകതയേയും പ്രയോജനങ്ങളേയും പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞു നിങ്ങളുടെ ബുദ്ധിയെയും അറിവിനേയും അപമാനിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻവിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇനി ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കു പറവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ പറവാനുള്ള ഇടകൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ഞാൻ ഇതിപ്പോൾ പിൻവലിക്കുന്നില്ല

Mr. P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan.— It is only proper that as I am connected with a newspaper, I should contribute my share to the discussion on this topic. I fully endorse the views advanced by the Hon'ble Member who moved the cut. But I would urge one more point or rather put one of his points in a modified form. Regarding the doing away with the 2 pie stamps, the Hon'ble mover mentioned that in such a case the gain

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derived by the Government from these stamps is very trifling and so it may be done away with. But I find that steps would soon be taken to have our own stamps, and even at that time I would say that the levy of 2 pie stamps for these newspapers be done away with. It is not only on the question of gain alone that I urge this point It need hardly be stated that the newspapers do a large amount of educative work, and as such, even if the Government will lose something in the days when the Government will be having its own stamps, the levy of stamps for newspapers should be done away with. That is a loss which the Government ought to ignore in the face of the great advantage that is derived by the work done by the newspapers. I, therefore, heartily support the motion.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—The Government are decidedly aware of the responsibility and of the difficulty under which newspapers and public presses are working here as everywhere else ; and are always doing what they can in the matter. They have opened a Press Room in the Huzur Secretariat and 14 daily papers are given admission into the room every day. Between 12 and 4 it is kept open. All the important proceedings which could be of public interest and also all the other publications relevant are placed on the table every day. Of course, if anything more specific has to be done, and if specific points are noted, I don't think the Government will be unwilling to take the same into consideration. Then regarding the doing away with the stamps, that is a matter, I think, which requires careful consideration by the Government, and it won't be right if I commit myself to any statement on the point As to the matter of further publications in the press, there too, the Hon'ble Member knows that the Government are acceding to their wishes in several respects. But further extension on the lines, I think, the Government will consider provided, there too, more or less specific instances and specific points are brought to the notice of the Government. Regarding the value attached by the Government to the Press opinion, we have a section in the Secretariat to deal with that, and every day we are certainly looking and going through the dailies and keeping ourselves in touch with the publications. Ever are the Government completely alive to the wants and needs of the Press.

Mr. K. Ayyappan —I withdraw my motion with leave.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motion No. 5.

Mr. P. Krishra Menon.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 49.401 for 'I—Huzur Secretariat'.*

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.— ഹുജൂരാഫീസിലെ ചിലവി ലേക്കുള്ള [illegible] ഒട്ടംതന്നെ ഈ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആവ

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ടക്കാതെ തള്ളിക്കളയണം എന്നു പറവാനാണ് ഞാൻ ഈ മോഷൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. അങ്ങിനെ കൊണ്ടുവരുവാനുള്ള കാരണം മോഷൻ എഴുതി അയച്ച കടലാസ്സിന്റെ പിൻവശം എഴുതീട്ടും ഉണ്ടു്. താഴെ പറയുംപ്രകാരമാണു് ഞാൻ എഴുതിട്ടുള്ളതു്.

'To emphasie the regret of the people of Cochin, on the inadequacy of the efforts of Government to ameliorate the condition and happiness of the people'

എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ, പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഗുണത്തിന്നായി അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കായി ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു് മതിയാകുന്നില്ലെന്നുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ വ്യസനം പ്രദർശിപ്പിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഇപ്രകാരം പറയുന്നതാണു് അതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. ഇങ്ങിനെ പറയുന്നതു് കുറെ അധികം കടുന്നകയ്യായി പോയില്ലയൊ എന്നു എനിക്കുതന്നെ തോന്നാതിരുന്നിട്ടില്ല. വാസ്തവം പറയുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ, കടലാസ്സിന്റെ മറുപുറത്തു് എഴുതിയപ്പോൾ എന്റെ കയ്യു് വിറച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നു ധൈര്യമായി പറവാൻ ഇനിക്കു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. കായ്യം വെളിവായി പറയാതിരുന്നാൽ യഥാർത്ഥ സംഗതികൾ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു് അറിയാതെ വന്നേക്കാമെന്നുള്ള സംശയം ഇനിക്കുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടും പറയാതിരുന്നാൽ ജനപ്രതിനിധിയുടെ നിലയിൽ എന്റെ ചുമതല നിറവേറാതിരുന്നാൽ വീഴ്ചക്കാരനാവാതെ വരികയില്ലെന്നുള്ള ഭയവും കൂടി എന്റെ കയ്യു് വിറക്കുവാൻ സംഗതിയാക്കിയതാണെന്നല്ലാതെ പ്രായാധിക്യത്താൽ കൈവിറച്ചതാണെന്നു ഇനിക്കു് തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു് അതൃപ്തിയും തൻനിമിത്തം വ്യസനവും ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഇടയാക്കീട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നു രണ്ടു സംഗതികളെ ഞാൻ താഴെ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ.

ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യുവാനാണെല്ലൊ ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു നാനാപ്രകാരേണ പ്രജകളിൽ നിന്നു വാങ്ങിധനം ശേഖരിക്കുന്നതു. അങ്ങിനെ വരുംകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ശേഖരിക്കാവുന്ന സംഖ്യയുടെയും അതിൽ നിന്നു ചിലവു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യയുടെയും ഒരു സുമാറു കണക്കാണെല്ലൊ ബഡ്ജറു എന്നു പറയുന്നതു. ഈ ബഡ്ജറു പ്രസ്താവന കൌൺസിലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും അവർ സന്തോഷപൂർവ്വം അനുവദിച്ചു പാസ്സാക്കുന്നതും. ഗവമ്മെണ്ടു തന്നെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു ഇന്നിന്ന വ്യയങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നു പറയുകയും അതിനെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ സന്തോഷപൂർവ്വം അനുവദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ, ആ വക വ്യയങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്ന ഗുണങ്ങൾ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തിൽ തന്നെ അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സംഗതിവരുമെന്നു് മോഹിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾ സന്തോഷിക്കുന്നതിൽ വല്ല അത്ഭുതവും ഉണ്ടൊ? വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നാലു കൊല്ലമായി ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ബഡ്ജറിന്റെ കഥ എന്താണു്? അടുത്ത നാലു കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുന്നതായാൽ നടത്തുവാൻ ഉ

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ത്തിരിക്കുന്ന പണികൾ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നടത്തണമെന്നുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടു കൂടിയാണോ അതല്ലാ വരവു ചിലവു തുക ഏകദേശം ഒക്കത്തക്കവണ്ണം തുക കാണിക്കുന്നതിന്നാണോ ചേർത്തിരിക്കുന്നതെന്ന വളരെ ബലമായി സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു. എന്നെയും മറ്റു ചില മാന്യ സാമാജികന്മാരുടെയും ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കുത്തരമായി അടുത്ത നാലു കൊല്ലങ്ങളിൽ ഗവൺമെണ്ട ബഡ്ജറ്റ പ്രകാരം ചിലവു ചെയ്യാതെ സമ്പാദിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സംഖ്യകൾ എത്രയാണെന്നറിവാൻ ഇടവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട.

൧൯൨൯-ൽ ബഡ്ജറ്റ പ്രകാരം ഉള്ളതിൽ ചിലവാക്കാത്തത	ക. ൭,൯൫,൯൬ വ-൧൨-൪
൧൯൨൯-൩൰	ക. ൪,൪൯,൨൪ വ-൧൦-൧൧
൧൯൨൯-൩൧-ൽ	ക. ൨,൯൧,൪൦൧-൯-൧
൧൯൨൯-൩൨-ൽ	ക. ൯൨,൨൪,൯൫-൧൪-൬
ആകെ	ക. ൨൧,൯൦,൪൫-൧൨-൦

ഈ നാലു കൊല്ലത്തേയും പിടിച്ചുവെച്ചതായ സംഖ്യ കൂട്ടിനോക്കുന്നതായാൽ ഇരുപത്തിരണ്ടു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പികയോളം ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്ന എന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ വിശ്വസിപ്പിച്ചതു് ചിലവാക്കാതെയിരുന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തമാണല്ലൊ. കലമേനിക്കു കൊല്ലംതോറും ആറു ലക്ഷം ഉറുപ്പിക കണ്ണാടിയിൽ കാണിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു പോകയാണല്ലൊ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. മതിയായ കാരണംകൊണ്ടാണു് ചിലവാക്കാൻ സംഗതിവരാത്തതു് എന്നു ജനങ്ങളെ ധരിപ്പിച്ചിരുന്നു എങ്കിൽ അവക്കു കുറച്ചെങ്കിലും സമാധാനത്തിന്നു ഇടയുണ്ടായിരുന്നേക്കാം. മുമ്പത്തെ മൂന്നുകൊല്ലത്തിൽ ചിലവാക്കാതെയിരുന്ന സംഖ്യയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു വല്ലകാരണവും പറയുവാനുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചതിൽ ആവക സംഗതികൾ അന്വേഷിച്ചു അറിഞ്ഞു പറയുവാൻ വലിയബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകയാൽ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നു ഫയിനാൻസ്സ് മെമ്പർ മറുപടി പറയുകയും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. (Please see Q No. 145 of 1103 Budget Session.) ഇങ്ങനെ പ്രകാരമായ ഒരു ചോദ്യം (ചിറയിടൽ) നടത്താത്തതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഉപ്പുണ്ണിത്തറ മെമ്പർ ചോദിച്ചതിൽ തിരുവിതാംകൂർ ഗവൺമെണ്ടുമായി യോജിച്ചു പണിചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണെന്നും അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആ ഗവൺമെണ്ടിന്റെ മറുപടി വന്നിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും ഗവൺമെണ്ടു സമാധാനം പറഞ്ഞതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതുപോലെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ കാരണം പറവാൻ സാധിക്കാഞ്ഞിട്ടായിരിക്കുമല്ലൊ മറ്റു സംഗതികളിൽ കാരണം പറഞ്ഞുകാണാത്തതു്. ഇങ്ങനെ സംഭവിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണു് ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു് സംശയിപ്പാൻ ഇടവരുന്നതു്.

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ഗവമ്മെണ്ടിന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തികം കണ്ടാൽ തന്നിഷ്ടം ഏതുവിധമെങ്കിലും സാധിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഏക മോഹത്തിന്മേലാണ് ഗവർമ്മെണ്ട് പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നതെന്നു. സംശയിപ്പാൻ അത്ഭുതം തോന്നുന്നില്ല. എറണാകുളത്തു് ചിലതെരുവുകളിൽ വെള്ളംകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിനു കഴൽ വെക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിലും മുൻസിപ്പാൽ അതൃത്തിക്കുള്ളിലുള്ള ചില വീടുകളിലേക്കു കഴൽ വെച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നകാര്യത്തിലും ഗവർമ്മെണ്ടു് കാണിക്കുന്ന നയം വളരെ വ്യസനകരമായിരിക്കുന്നു. തെരുവുകളിൽ കഴൽ വെക്കുന്നതിലേക്കു ഉള്ള ചിലവു വകക്കു അയ്യായിരം ഉറുപ്പികയോളം എഞ്ചിനീയർ ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടുകാരെ ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുത്തീട്ടു മൂന്നുകൊല്ലം തികയാറായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതെവരെ കഴൽ വെച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ആദ്യത്തിൽ സാമാനങ്ങളും ഇല്ലന്നുള്ളകാരണവും പിന്നത്തെതിൽചൊവ്വരെ നടക്കുന്നചിലപണികളും അവസനിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ആവാമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞുവന്നിരുന്നു എങ്കിലും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ രണ്ടുകാരണങ്ങളും നടപ്പായ്പോൾ പുതുതായി മൂന്നാമതു ഒരു കാരണമാണ് പറഞ്ഞുതുടങ്ങിയതു്. അതിനും ചില സമാധാനങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടാക്കാമെന്നു വന്നപ്പോൾ ഏതു വിധത്തിലെങ്കിലും വെള്ളം തരാതിരിപ്പാൻ മറ്റു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളും അന്വേഷിക്കുന്നതായി വിചാരിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന്റെ സംഗതി സവിസ്തരം പറയുവാൻ സമയമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ചുരുക്കമായി പറഞ്ഞേക്കാം. കഴലുകളും വെക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും വീടുകളിലേക്കു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വെള്ളത്തിന്റെ ചിലവു വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതാണെന്നും കവിഞ്ഞതു നാലുലക്ഷത്തിനായിരം ഗാലൻ വെള്ളത്തിൽ കൂടുതലായി ഒരു ദിവസത്തിൽ എറണാകുളത്തു ചിലവാകുന്നതിനു സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്നും ആണ് ഒടുവിൽ അധികാരികൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു. തരാവുന്നതു തന്നാൽ മതിയെന്നും ആയതുകൊണ്ടു നഗര ജനങ്ങൾ തൃപ്തിപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളാമെന്നും പറഞ്ഞതിൽ ആ സംഗതി ഉടനെ തീർച്ചപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതാണെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, ഇതെവരെ യാതൊരു സമാധാനവും ഉണ്ടാവാതെയാണ ഇരിക്കുന്നതു്. ദിവാൻ ജി. അവർകൾ മുമ്പാകെ എറണാകുളം മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിക്കാർ ഒരു ഡെപ്പുട്ടേഷൻ പോയതിൽവെച്ചുണ്ടായ സംഭാഷണത്തിന്റെ ചുരുക്കമാണ ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതു്. ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടു ആറു മാസത്തോളമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിൽനിന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ എന്താണ ഊഹിക്കേണ്ടതു? എന്തൊ ചില ഉദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഉള്ളിൽ വെച്ചു ഓരോ സന്ദർഭങ്ങളിൽ ഓരോന്നു പറയുക എന്നല്ലാതെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളുടെ സങ്കട നിവൃത്തിക്കു വേണ്ട മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങൾ സധൈര്യം പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പാൻ ഒരുക്കമുണ്ടെന്നു ഊഹിപ്പാൻ വല്ല മാർഗ്ഗവും കാണുന്നുണ്ടൊ? ഉപ്പു തിന്നുവൻ വെള്ളം കുടിക്കുമെന്നുള്ള പഴഞ്ചൊൽ ഞാനും കേട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഉപ്പു തിന്നാത്തവരെ വെള്ളം കുടിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ വഴി വെക്കുന്നതു ഒട്ടും വിഹിതമല്ല. വെള്ളം അനാ

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വാഗ്ദാനമായി വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്നവക്ക് തക്ക ശിക്ഷ കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ആരും വിരോധിക്കുന്നതല്ലാ. നിർദ്ദോഷികൾക്ക സങ്കടം വരുത്തുന്നത അശേഷം ന്യായവുമല്ല. എന്തും ചെയ്യാം മഹതാം എന്നാണല്ലൊ പ്രമാണം!!

ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി പറഞ്ഞിട്ട ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നതാണ. ഹാർബർ വർക്സിൽ ചില പണികൾ നടത്തിയതിനുശേഷം എറണാകുളത്തു നിന്നു കൊച്ചിക്കും കൊച്ചിയിൽ നിന്നു എറണാകുളത്തെക്കും ഗതാഗതം ചെയ്യുന്ന യാത്രക്കാരുടെ നിർഭാഗ്യം ഇപ്പോൾ എത്രയുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവർമ്മേണ്ടു അറിയുന്നുണ്ടൊ? കൽച്ചിറ പിടിപ്പിച്ചു വെണ്ടുരുത്തി വടക്കെ ഭാഗം നികത്തുന്നതിനു മുമ്പു അങ്ങോട്ടൊ ഇങ്ങോട്ടൊ കടക്കുന്നതിനു ഇരുപത മിനിട്ടിൽ അധികം വേണ്ടി വന്നിരുന്നില്ല ഇപ്പോഴാണെങ്കിൽ ഡ്രഡ്ജർ ചുറ്റിപ്പോകുന്നതിനു അയ്മ്പത മിനിട്ടിൽ കുറഞ്ഞാൽ പോരാ. ശരാശരി ദിവസം ഒന്നിനു ൨,൦൦൦ (മുവ്വായിരം) ആളുകൾ പോക്കുവരത്ത ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ട. ആറു ഒന്നര അര മണിക്കൂർ വീതം എത്ര സമയമാണ വെറുതെ പോകുന്നത. സമയവ്യയം കൊണ്ട വരുന്ന നഷ്ടത്തിനു അതുത്തിയുണ്ടൊ? സമയത്തിന്റെ വിലയെകുറിച്ച ഈ ഗവർമ്മേണ്ട വല്ലപ്പോഴും ആലോചിക്കുന്നുണ്ടൊ?

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു്.—സമയത്തെ ഭേദപ്പെടുത്താമല്ലൊ.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—അതല്ലാ, എളുപ്പം ഗതാഗതമാർഗ്ഗം ഭേദപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണു് വേണ്ടതു്. ഒരു short cut ഉണ്ടാക്കുകയാണു് ആവശ്യം.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു.—കായലിൽ കൂടിയൊ?

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ — ഇനിക്ക ഡി. പി. ഡബ്ലിയു. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെണ്ടിൽ പരിചയമില്ലെങ്കിലും പറയാം.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു —അറിയാൻവേണ്ടി ചോദിച്ചു എന്നേയുള്ളു.

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ.—വെണ്ടുരുത്തിയും റക്ലമേഷ്യനും കൂടി യോജിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. അവിടെ ഒരുതോടു കുത്തിയാൽ മതിയാകുന്നതാണു്.

ഡെപ്യൂട്ടി പ്രസിഡെണ്ടു.—അപ്പോൾ അങ്ങോട്ടു പോകണ്ടെ?

മിസ്റ്റർ പി. കൃഷ്ണമേനോൻ. പോകണം. അതിനു യാതൊരു തടസ്ഥവും ഉണ്ടാവില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ പോകുന്നത ഹാർബർ മുഖത്തിൽ കൂടിയും ഡ്രഡ്ജർ കിടക്കുന്നതിനെ ചുറ്റിയുമാണു്.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—That is a mistake What you say is not true.

Mr. P. Krishna Meuou.—You many contradict me after I sit down.

ഇതിൽ പ്രധാനമായ സംഗതി ഇതാണു്. ഈ ഫെറിവക ആണ്ടിൽ ൟ ൨,൦൦൦ ക. യായിരുന്നു വരവു്. ഈ ആണ്ടിൽ അ

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ഇ് ഫ വ ,0 0 0 ആയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെ അധിക വരവുണ്ടായിട്ടും അതിലൊരംശവും കൂടി ഉപകാരപ്രദമായി ചിലവാക്കാത്തതു ഭംഗിയാണെന്നു തോന്നുന്നില്ല. പലതും ഇനിയും പറവാനുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ മതിയാക്കുന്നു.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Mr. President, Sir, the motion brought by the Hon'ble Member for Vyttila is for the omission of the allotment of Rs. 49, 401 for '1—Huzur Secretariat'. I rise to support the motion. The Hon'ble Member for Palayannur has, in his budget speech, pointed out to this House how the Government is callous about the interests of the rural population. I represent a rural constituency, Narakkal. I wish to impress on this House about the disabilities of the people there.

It is a good maxim to be observed in business as well as in the art of Government: 'Never promise more than you can fulfil.' When once a promise is made, never go back on it. Be the public servant the head of the State or a menial, a promise is a promise, and should be fulfilled to the best of one's ability. Promise held out readily, to be broken either by going back on it or by going on with it from year to year till Doomsday with no serious intention of redeeming it, leaves a bitter taste behind. Comments of insincerity, neglect, etc., follow. The Hon'ble Member for Palayannur has given a category of complaints, the sum total of which is that the villagers are left to shift for themselves in the matter of roads, communications, sanitation, etc., callous neglect about the well-being of the people who pay for the whole show. Palayannur has fertile rice fields, the best in the whole of Cochin, the highest *tharam*. So also my constituency, Narakkal, has the richest cocoanut gardens, the best in the whole State, the highest *tharam*. The neglect of the needs of the rural population is a common factor to my constituency also. It is, however, more aggrevating here, since my constituency is even more thickly populated and as such contribute to the public coffers a considerable portion of the Abkari Revenue. The complaint of the people there are loud and incessant. They have no canals for water communication or irrigation. Even in the footpaths the bridges are in disrepair, nobody having the duty to keep them in order.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Deplorable.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—The Government profess concern about people's needs for facilities of communication and irrigation. The Sirkar Officer, when he has purpose to coax the ryot to bear the yoke of any new impost of revenue, promises help and redress. The Diwan Peishkar promises speedy opening of paths and canals and other communications when waste land

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or accretion lands have to be sold in order to realise the fullest value. P. W. D. foreshadow all facilities when toll-gates are fixed or canal regulation rates are imposed. Fisheries Department came out with a flourish of schemes of improved method of fishing to bring round the poor fisherman to pay a portion of his earnings to the public coffers. None of these professions seem to have been made in earnest to be followed up. When the time of fulfilment arrived, the public servant was unapproachable. The poor ryots hang about them for months and years to remind them of the boon promised. An enquiry starts or a survey is made which very seldom progresses to fruition. Enquiry, further enquiry, petition, counter-petition and further petition, all end in unnecessary worry and trouble which extinguish the last spark of hope. The whole matter is dead and turned.

This was before the time of the Legislative Council, which has made the miserable ryot a voter. Now, when the candidate goes to him for his vote, up flashes the memory of broken promises or deferred boons, and the candidate is told the tale of woe, either to press for the boon or to let the Government know what they feel about it. The Government or the Government officer individually does not like to be told about the need of the people under such circumstances because it raises in their mind old memories.

Government tell the people in their budget and budget speech that they have plenty of money in hand, and they are going to devote a substantial amount in the coming year for Nation Building purposes. Funds are allotted. In the course of the year, the D. P. W. is busy with something else. Nation Building is forgotten till the time of the presentation of the next budget. All the amounts sanctioned for irrigation, etc., are allowed to lapse. No attention is paid to interpellations about people's crying needs deferred and put off. Roads and canals projected, estimated and sanctioned, are simply waiting to be taken up for execution. There are funds available. There are the works for which the estimates are sanctioned. There are the officers appointed to do the work and particularly ordered to do it. The people are suffering for want of it. Thus why is the inaction?

I may quote particular instances. I do not wish to take up the time of the House for it now. So I shall close. I support the motion for the omission of the allotment.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—I emphasise for laying street mains and not service connections.

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—It applies to both. It has been found that it is impossible to carry on even this sup-

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ply of water to the town of Ernakulam without having recourse to metering or to the unsatisfactory system of intermittent supply. While to change the existing system either by making it intermittent or by metering will cost almost the same amount for the Government. And so it is much better to meter connections and give an equitable and even distribution in Ernakulam. Prevention of wastage is very desirable so that the valuable water may be made use of in other parts of the Cochin State which greatly need it. Mattancheri, Chellanam, etc., are such places. The Government are considering this important question of metering. But this is a question which is very vehemently discussed especially in Ernakulam, and so it has to be gone into fairly and firmly. The gravity of the question is the real reason for the delay in passing definite orders on this subject. Regarding the non-dredging of the channel to Mattancheri, the Government have taken all possible efforts. They have written to the Harbour Engineer. I also spoke to Mr. Bristow regarding this question. He said that it would be very unwise to go and dredge the channel there as it will be filled up in about a year or so. The cost of dredging would be about fifteen to twenty thousand rupees but that his dredger cannot be spared for this purpose. Our small dredger has to be used therefor, if we have to construct this canal. It would take about six months with our dredger to do the work. From a technical point of view, that canal becomes an impossible proposition. It would be wrong to say that the Ferry boats are taking a more circuitous route now than the pre-reclamation days. Reclamation Bund was constructed over places where water was only 1' deep. The boats could not have passed through those places at any time.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—In 1104 a provision of a lakh of rupees was made in the budget, and there was His Highness' sanction also; but nothing was done.

Mr. V.K. Aravindaksha Menon.—I think the Hon'ble Member is referring to the canal at Ayyampilli. I may say the Government will consider the question again soon.

Mr. M. A. Chakko.—Because it is a crying need in my constituency, I emphasise that matter.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—With the kind permission of the House, I beg to withdraw my motion.

The motion was, with leave, withdrawn.

Motions Nos. 6—12.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—As far as our Party is concerned, we withdraw all the cuts except the total cut, i. e., Mr. Salem's cut.

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Deputy President.—May I take that all the rest are withdrawn? Do you withdraw cut No. 12 also?

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—No. 12 and No. 12 A are the same. I withdraw the same.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Mr. Kannan Nayar withdraws it. He does not move.

The following motions were not moved by the respective Members and were hence considered withdrawn:—

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 75,431 for 'Huzur Secretariat' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,444 for 'Establishment—Legislative Council' by Re. 1.*

Mr. C. J. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 3,616 for 'Establishment' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 200 for 'purchase and repair of furniture' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. Ayyappan.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 7,000 for 'Travelling Allowance' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 17,240 for 'IV—Legislative Council'.*

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 13, 350 for 'IV—Legislative Council'.*

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.— *Do.*

Mr. A.K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 17,240 under 'Demand No. XIII (IV)' by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,240 for 'Legislative Council' by Rs. 13,350.*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To reduce the allotment of Rs. 17,240 for 'total—Legislative Council' by Re. 1.*

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 62,782 for 'XIII—General Administration'.*

Motion No. 12 A.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—*To omit the allotment of Rs. 62,782 for 'General Administration.'*

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Sir, in moving the total omission of the Demand XIII for General Administration,—the first grant moved for by our welcome new—comer from our Palace,—I feel it an incumbent duty to make clear the circumstances that have compelled me to take the step and the reasons for its adoption by my Hon'ble colleagues on this side of the House. We cannot show our disapprobation of the administration in any other effective manner, and with the power of restoration vested in the Diwan under section 16 (8) of the Regulation, even this weapon in our hands can only wound but cannot kill. Nevertheless, under the present constitutional advancement of our

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State, that started with wide powers and vital control of the finances of the State, we have come to realise the extent of our powers and the vitality of the control to be nil, and we desire to make it plain to the world at large that all the pompous statements hitherto made were nothing but a mass of pretences intended to hoodwink the unwary public. We began with these ostentatious pretences on the 3rd of April 1925, and 4 years and 3 months have rolled by, and we consider that it is time for a further move towards Responsible Government for the interest of all parties concerned. The General Administration, presided over by the Diwan, has to shoulder the entire blame for all sins of commission and omission as the Proceedings of the Diwan is the final order in all Departments of Government. No Departmental Head can go beyond it, and the services are at the entire mercy and control of the Diwan, and the Diwan very often in this House has referred to them as 'my officers' and ' my Departments ' (page 259, Vol. I) and has also openly stated in this floor that he takes the sole responsibility for all actions done in the name of the Government and that the Palace only accepts his advice. And questions have been asked in this House as to the manner and mode of the advice tendered by the Diwan to His Highness and whether wishes are previously ascertained before they are converted as Diwan's accredited advice for Gracious Commands. But it is not necessary to dwell on these, as the Diwan takes full responsibility for all acts of administration in the State, and this has in my view even made him think that this Council in no manner shares in any, even the smallest measure, responsibility with him for carrying on the affairs of the land.

Explicit undertakings stand broken, and the first case (1) brought to notice in this House was the broken pledge for the opening of a home for the untainted children of lepers. The Government not only broke the pledge but is also making the tax-payer pay interest (vide page 28 of Vol. I) not to mention the loss of money on the asylum built and the double expenditure caused by the now progressing works at Adoor for a second experiment in the line.

2. Another undertaking that stands broken is the opening of a canal between Narakkal and Nayarambalam for which a generous grant was made in 1101 budget (see page 282 of Vol. I).

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.— Was it an undertaking?

Mr. A. B. Salem.—Yes, Sir.

3. Another undertaking broken is the deepening of the channel for the Ernakulam—Mattancheri Ferry for the safety of

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nearly 3,000 to 4,000 passengers that cross it every day. Provisions were made and never spent or cared to be spent. With it I may add the promise made and broken to build a waiting shed at Mattancheri for the Ferry last year on the floor of this House. (See page 73, Vol. I, Part 2, Second Series.)

4. Another undertaking not fulfilled is the separation of Panchayat and Agriculture, the consideration of which was promised in 1100 to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion and it is still pending. (Vide page 412, Vol. I.)

5. His Highness was particularly struck with the dignity and candour of the Council's Proceedings (vide page 5 of Vol. II of 1101) and the harmonious relationship, and yet another undertaking broken is with regard to the promise to "take steps to amend the rule to give the right of supplementary questions to all the Members." (Page 210 of Vol. II.)

6. Another undertaking broken is the promise to restore the right of electing the Chairman to the Mattancheri Municipal Council (see promise on page 420, Vol. II).

7. The Government accepted a cut of Rs. 20,000 for pay ward, and the Government provided Rs. 25,000.

Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.— It was for their good, Sir.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I do not know how far it was for our good. The giving of advances to favoured medical contractors-Dadha was recommended to be given a large advance and other contractors also, as is seen to-day.

As regards resolutions, I have noted 33 resolutions, of which the resolution for the grant of Rs. 5,000 to the Co-operative Institute was accepted and acted upon. That is the only resolution worth the name that has been acted upon.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—I thought I had given a long list of resolutions which have been accepted.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—And it has been seen that, when we have been asking the question 'how many resolutions have been accepted', very great irritation is felt on the other side to answer it. And those irritations can be seen on page 366 and page 758 of Vol. III. The resolution regarding the Central Ayurvedic Hospital was carried (see page 681 of Vol. II), and nothing has been done up to this date. Three years have rolled by. Nothing has been done. Still the matter is under the consideration to see what the effect of some other institution elsewhere is. The Retrenchment Committee was passed by this House itself. We have to come in this House for those poor servants to get an increase in their salaries and to get their pensions properly. Have those very poor servants of Government got any relief? Communal representation in

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service was very much brought out in this House and promises have been made as far as possible not to give room for complaint. But those things, according to us, stand broken. Whether there is anybody else except the Government who is responsible for such a state of affairs, I leave to others to judge. The Hostel resolution of Mr. M. K. Raman, carried in this House (on page 960, Vol. II), has not been given effect to. Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar's Irrigation resolution for a committee and for 2 lakhs of rupees (at p. 1107, Vol. II), which was carried in this House, stands rejected. The resolution regarding the establishment of a State Bank, carried in this House as a resolution by Miss. Madhavi Amma, has not been given effect to. The fisheries investigation report, for which Mr. Karappan pressed last year referred to in resolution page 796 of Vol. III has been rejected by the Government, and perhaps you will see it in the next Gazette published. The transfer resolution that has been ably moved by Mr. Raja, the Member for Land-holders (page 371, Vol. IV, part 6), was withdrawn on an assurance, and we have seen how that assurance has been denied by Government this morning. The resolution regarding the separation of Agriculture and Panchayats was repeated on page 438, Vol. IV, part 7, in the last Council, and that has not been kept up. The location of liquor shops within two furlongs of public buildings, etc., stands condemned although the spirit of it is accepted. The Hindi resolution has not been fully given effect to. Thanks to the Director of Public Instruction, part-time instruction is being given. The rural reconstruction resolution that I tabled and carried out in this House and which is published on page 882, Vol. I, part 12 of the Second Series has not been given effect to up to this date, and stands under the consideration of the Government —a most important resolution I have tabled. Now I come to the amount of money that has been certified by the Government for no valid purpose under section 16 (9):—On page 214, Vol. II, Rs. 240 for Registration. On page 467, Vol. II, Rs. 270, Rs. 36, Rs. 1,000; on pages 1816 and 1817, Vol. II, Rs. 1,980, Rs 67, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 750, Rs. 2,653, Rs. 250, Rs. 1,129, Rs. 2,500, Rs. 6,881. On page 578 of Vol. II of 1102, Rs. 30 and Rs. 1,210. On page 1006 of Vol. III of 1102, Rs. 250. On pages 1187 and 1188, Vol. III, part 16, Rs. 2,751, Rs. 500, and again Rs. 500, Rs. 300, Rs. 181—6—0, Rs. 193, Rs. 1,019 Rs. 130, Rs. 28,660—14—0 for Public Works, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 25. On page 29 of Vol. IV, Part I, Rs. 500 and Rs. 5,000. Under section 16 (8): Rs. 1,400, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 637—1—0. Again on page 361 of Vol. IV, Part 6, Rs. 195, Rs. 750, Rs. 200, Rs. 1,500, Rs. 144—12—10, Rs. 141—8—0, Rs. 11—4—1 and Rs. 151—3—7. On page 17, Second Series, Vol. I, Rs. 150,

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Rs. 1,000, Rs. 768, Rs. 1,100, Rs. 75, Rs. 100, Rs. 450, Rs. 622—8—0, Rs. 622—8—0, Rs. 900, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 150, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 700, Rs. 300, Rs. 25, Rs. 250. On page 50, Vol. I, Rs. 5,893—6—4, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 400, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 50. And on this occasion over a lakh and thirty-seven thousand rupees again. I ask the Hon'ble Members, both on this side of the House as well as on the other side of this House, could you not have made all these supplementary grants as you should have done, and I have been pointing it out many a time? I have been telling you again and again that we have been warning. We have been pointing out and we have again and again been insisting that it should not be done. In 1103, Mr. Raja said, "*the tragedy of the situation is, this year all these items appear again with or without any disguise. (1) Although the revised estimates for the removal of timber for 1103 under Forests is only Rs. 38,064, the budget estimate for 1104 is Rs. 93,618; (2) an increased allotment is made for elephant capturing in 1104; (3) the budget estimate for 1103 for additional divisions of classes for Rs. 3,000 is now raised to Rs. 9,500 under two headings; (4) the allotment for the paying ward of Rs. 20,000 last year is exceeded in the estimate by Rs. 5,500; (5) a tiffin shed is to be constructed for Rs. 10,000 for girls of Ernakulam and (6) tour charges of the Excise Superintendent of Rs. 600 are to be incurred. This is an attempt to restore the substantial cuts which had been made by the decisive votes of this Council after the most careful consideration and deliberation, and after giving great attention to all points of view. I cannot really understand what this Council is for and what this trifling with the rights of this House means. It reminds me that after all [this pompous verbiage this House has not the least control over the purse. To use the language of Mr. C. S. Ranga Ayyar in the Lagislative Assembly "if taxation without representation was robbery, taxation with certification was dacoity*" "

And it is after all, after we have given all this indication, that we find our Government still resorting to the same method. There is no other alternative left to us but to totally withhold our consent, whatever power our consent may have, from co-operating with the Government and saying that we shall not be a party to vote that money to you. It is with very great reluctance that we are taking this step. But we are doing it out of a sense of duty to our country, so that the administration of the country condemned as an incorrigible administration may be set right. And, therefore, we are resorting to this weapon—the weapon to withhold the sanction, if that sanction is worth having for the Government at all.

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I believe His Highness wanted to know how we always use our voice. He has given us a 2/3 majority in this House to use our weapon, if we feel that the officers of Government are not co-operating with us or heeding to the wishes of the country. It is not in a fit of childish temper or irritation that we are doing it, but we are doing it with deliberate intention of awakening the Government and making it proceed on the road to Responsible Government which will give satisfaction to all concerned.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Sir, when I came to this cut motion, my heart was full of humiliation, I do not say intentionally, but to all intents and purposes. The Government have adopted a line of action which must be characterised as representing the humiliations upon the representatives of the people. When this Council was ushered into existence four years ago with great pomp and glory, with great splendour and noice, we were under the impression that this would be an instrument to improve the existing state of affairs, that a proper check exercised upon the officers of the Government would, in the long run, be beneficial not only to the public but to the officials also. But we are sorry to say that the course of events that has taken place since its inception has been anything but satisfactory. Here was a child born deaf, dumb, and also crippled. Yet with the natural tendency, that yearning, that human being feels for the most distorted off-spring, we, the representatives of the people, expected to do something, and also we gave the best we can to these distorted things. But I ask this question, can you, after listening to that speech, after listening to the various items enumerated to you, honestly say that you are free from the responsibility to the state of affairs that has been brought about by your and by *our* action, if you like, gentlemen? When the blame is to be divided, is to be apportioned, I have not the least doubt that the major portion of the blame will rest upon the officials who are responsible to this House, people who are responsible to keep the people and their Ruler in a spirit of affection on the one side and loyalty on the other. Do the Members realise that, by their action, a spirit is gradually being created, a spirit which ought not to have found a place in a State ruled by one of the most magnanimous ancient Rulers, that they are responsible in bringing about this spirit of animosity against the Government? I say adversely against the Government. The word "Government" denotes the Diwan and his subordinate officials. That is the explanation. Let it be clearly understood to the Government, Diwan and officials and the officials occupying places subordinate to the Diwan that the Diwan must bear the burden of these things. He is alone responsible, if not alone, greatly responsible for this

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state of affairs. Now, if you review the situation for the last five years, you will see that our temper is roused occasionally, sometimes due to your unconstitutional, arrogant attitude. I repeat the word arrogant' which should not be associated with men of your status and aim. I say, in spite of that, we managed to forget the insult offered in violation of law. And when this matter was referred to the President, Sir, that " here this law is violatad, " Sir, that Chair, one who has sat in the bench of the Chief Court as Chief Judge, says in this House " laws or no laws, take it as an answer now". As you sow, so you reap.

Deputy President.—When was that?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—When my paper was tampered with by the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer at the Kuriarkutti Dispensary saying that 'my action was *ultra vires*.'

Mr. V. K. Aravindaksha Menon.—Sir, on a point of order. The Hon'ble Member questions the ruling of the President.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Ruling on what point?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I was told 'law or no law take it as my ruling'. That was the ruling of the Chief Court Judge. Who will obey the law, if a Chief Court Judge himself does not obey the law?

Deputy President.—Do not lose your temper.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Now the whole trouble rests upon the word "certification". What is the object of this certification? As things stand, you are responsible for the Government, and we are an irresponsible opposition. I have often said before that an irremovable executive will produce an irresponsible opposition. I do not deny that to a very great extent we are irresponsible. I admit that. Now, what is the object of this certification? When we carry our irresponsibility to such an extent that the Government of the day could not carry the administration through, it is the duty of the Government to certify. But here what is it that we see? 30 rupees, 100 rupees, 150 rupees, and 300 rupees to carry a hydrometer, all these have been certified. We carried a cut motion of 300 rupees to the Excise Department to carry a hydrometer. Even that was restored. Do you mean to tell me that is the idea of certification? That only indicates the Government could not be carried through unless a certain item was restored. If I cite things like this, it will produce irritation. I have been telling the Government that this Legislative Council has no *locus standi* in an administration like this, warned many a time, brought in cut motions, and if you, gentlemen, on the other side, think that this Legislative Council will be behaving like many other Councils, you are entirely mistaken, To my mind, there are

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only two alternatives left to you. Either abolish the Legislative Council or treat the Legislative Council as you ought to treat it. (*Hear, hear.*) We don't care which you prefer. Accept whichever you like.

As far as we are concerned, there is a belief among us that this is only the cradle stage and we must be very patient, and in course of time what we want we will get and that this is a constitutional system of Government which will dovelop into a full form of Responsible Government. But I said to my friends that we were not the masters of our own destiny, as the Director of Public Instruction observed yesterday. We are only a subordinate Government, and our countrymen are doing all they can, and if there is a future for this country, we also shall have a future. We are all a drop in the ocean, and when our countrymen are facing the roar of the lion, we shall not be frightened by the howling of jackals. That is all that I have to say on this question.

Mr. P. Krishna Menon.—Sir, in spite of the blood and thunder, fire and fury, the distemper inside the House and the distemper all round us, let us calmly look at the facts. You have been reminded yesterday of the benevolent intentions of our Maharaja in granting us this Legislative Council. We have been told also of the hope expressed by the then Diwan with regard to the conduct of the Council. (*Hear, hear.*) My learned friend omitted to quote one sentence more which would have shown how the people also centred their hopes upon this institution. Mr. V. K. Kochunni Menon, the Deputy President, in replying to the gracious words of His Highness, appears to have said, while laying at the feet of His Highness the grateful acknowledgments of the loyal people of Cochin, that "the institution of this Council marks an important epoch in the history of Cochin in that it confers a right on the people to have a substantial voice in the administration of the State".

Well, to bring into vivid relief the full importance of the benevolent intentions and the expectations of the Ruler and the ruled respectively, may I ask the permission of the House to go back a few years in the history of the State and remind you of the words of one who was second to none in his solicitude for the progress, prosperity and welfare of the people of Cochin? Speaking on a memorable occasion, the abdicated Maharaja in December 1912 said thus :—

"I wish to let you know my earnest desire to introduce some measure of constitutional reform by which I shall be able to secure representative opinion and criticism of the public on all important matters and be able to give them facilities to represent directly to my Government any proposals they may

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wish to submit. The measure which I wish to introduce must be such as would give the people privileges which they do not possess now and give them a real voice. I am sure you will not appreciate any scheme which may exist purely for name's sake and which may not have any reality or substance." (*Hear, hear.*)

Is it this that has been given to us as shown by the treatment accorded to the Council ? Is it this that was expected of us ? I dare say ' no '. What is the reason ? I do not catch at words or take umbrage when I say, because the Government seems to think, not that we are infants, but the Council as a whole is in an infant stage. Certainly, compared with the oldage of Government and, if I may say so and it will not be unparliamentary, the dotage of Government, we are infants indeed. But how were these infants treated at the date of their birth, that is, in the First Council ? We were complimented for our moderation, we were complimented for our sanity, we were complimented for our dignified bearing. Have all these virtues, after four years of tutelage under the Government, been reduced to nothing or were they developed by the four years of its existence? It seems a contradiction in physiological theory that as we grow in years we become more and more infantile. Certainly that is not logic. Therefore, I do not say anything more. But if it is said that the present Council or the past one was not of such a nature as to be invested with larger powers, hear, Sir, what other people have said about Cochin. Sixteen years ago, the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Madras in the "19th century and after" said thus :

" There are already ", says His Lordship, " a very large number of Indian States in India under despotic forms of Government tempered by bureaucracy. Why should not one or more of these States establish a popular form of Government ? This could of course only be done by the Indian Rulers or Princes of these States themselves acting on their own initiative. It is not a reform that could be brought or ought to be forced upon them by the British Government, and it is not also a reform that could be introduced into any State that had not been previously prepared for it by the *spread of education among the masses of the population.* But I believe that a few at any rate of the more progressive Indian States would very soon be ready for advance in this direction, and the more enlightened Princes would be glad to introduce this reform, and, for the good of the people, limit their autocratic powers and accept the honourable position of constitutional Rulers."

The next sentence is more important " even if the experiment was not altogether a success, it would not be a great

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disaster. It is not likely that such States would be worse governed than some of the existing Indian States under autocratic rule. On the other hand, if it was a success, it might form a model for the extension of popular self-Government not only among Indian States but also in British India"

As for the preparation by education, let me quote another. " Education," says Sir Edward Gait in his report on the Census on India," is more widely diffused in British Provinces than in the Native States taken as a whole. The three Native States of Cochin, Travancore and Baroda, however, take rank above all the British Provinces except Burma, while, in respect of female education, Cochin divides with Burma the honour of first place. (*Hear, hear.*) These States have a population comparable with that of Districts rather than Provinces. Even from this standpoint Cochin and Travancore have few rivals, but there are many Districts in Bengal, Bombay and Madras Presidencies which have a larger proportion of literate persons than Baroda."

To this may be added the testimony of Mr. Banerjee whose knowledge of the State and its people is only equalled by his sympathy. " Cochinites are, " he said, " a keenly intelligent people, quick to respond and ever ready to co-operate. Prosperity and success must, therefore, be synonymous with the Cochin State, " (*Hear, hear.*) With these things in hand, what a catalogue of disappointments has been read out to the House? I do not wish to take any more time. With these words I support the motion.

Mr. A. S. Harihara Ayyar.—Sir, I stand here to oppose this motion on very strong grounds. I do not mean to be long; I shall be brief. The grounds are these. Most of the supplementary grants that were certified were brought to the notice of the Council, and we have already acceded to that then and there. Then there were certain resolutions and schemes which have been passed by the Council. But, so far as I am aware, as a conscientious man, even for family matters when we have to enter upon any particular scheme, it requires a lot of time for enquiry and satisfaction, and much more would it surely be for a Government and especially in view of the fact that Heads of Departments are changing now and then. One man may be completely satisfied with a scheme, but his successor must convince himself of the same. He will be the last person to take the risk and burden on his own shoulders. So all this would take time. But I, for one, would say, especially as I have been carefully watching the movements of many of the major Heads, the hands of every one of them are full of their files, and they find it difficult to dispose their files before the year ends. Unless we

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employ more hands to help them, they may not be able to cope with their work. I shall add one more fact here. Even the famous Kannampadi Anicut in Mysore was first begun to be considered by Tippu Sultan as far back as 1790—the inscription says so. Then it was taken up by late Sir K. Seshadri Ayyar, the then Diwan of Mysore, and it came to success only when Sir M. Visweswarayya, the present ex-Diwan, thought of the absolute necessity of the thing, and it was given effect to. So, you see, in every age and in every country, all these would take their own time, and there is no use complaining that we want a thing all on a sudden.

Mr. T. M. Krishna Menon.—Sir, we strongly feel that we can offer very satisfactory explanations for almost all the charges of omissions and commissions that have been levelled against the Government by the non-official Members. Still, we do not propose to offer those explanations because we are convinced that the other side is determined not to be convinced. (*A voice* : *Certainly not.*) At any rate, that is how we feel, and from the temper exhibited in this House, I think we have every justification in thinking so. So, we do not propose to offer any explanations although they would be very satisfactory. All that I wish to say is we lament the situation and the mentality exhibited by Members who ought to feel their responsibilities better.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—Sir, the Government do realise that this is going to be a more or less memorable occasion in the deliberations of this Council. The speeches of Hon'ble Members on the other side suggest that the lump allotment for 'General Administration' is going to be thrown out "*in toto*"; and the charges levelled against the Government for taking this action are these:—

First and foremost is the charge put forward by the Hon'ble Member for the Jews that all that the Government have been averring is only a mass of pretences. Secondly, it has been the charge that a number of resolutions have been, though accepted, not carried out, though passed, not accepted. And further, he read a very long list of demands passed under the emergency clause under the powers conferred upon the Diwan. Thirdly, there was another charge and that was being supported from quotations from the Lord Bishop of Madras and several times, this morning perhaps once or twice, in the general discussions of the last two days from some quotations from the late Diwan, Mr. Narayana Menon.

Well, Sir, what I have to submit at this moment is that, realising that this is really, so far as things have gone up now, more or less a unique occasion, I think the Government too

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should put forward their views as clearly as possible, so that it may not be said afterwards that they did not say what they had to say or even worse that they had nothing to say at all.

Sir, at the same time, I personally might add that I do not think either that any benefit will come out of any further explanations or a further reiteration of the explanations already offered in this House, especially in the afternoon of yesterday, because it is the general presumption that in all democratic institutions,—if I am going out of my way to pass a general remark, I hope the Hon'ble Members would not take it in a wrong spirit.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—If it is offered in a wrong spirit, we will have to take it like that.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—I won't offer it in a wrong spirit at all.

Dr.A. G. Menon.—Then we may not take it in that light.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—It is the general rule that in all democratic institutions the parties should act as a whole. That is the custom everywhere, and there being a decidedly numerical majority of the non-officials here, whenever there is the slightest displeasure against the Government, Government defeat cannot but come. I do not regret that. I do think that, when the constitution was framed, such a contingency must have been foreseen and expected; and if that was not regretted then, why should it be regretted at present? (*Hear, hear.*)

But, all the same, there is, I say, a slight confusion between two separate issues in the minds of the Hon'ble Members on the opposite side. I should venture to submit to this House that the Hon'ble Members there should make a distinction between the following two independent issues, issues, namely, first, working under the Regulations and under the present constitution, and second, asking for more powers. I say that the certifications and the pending resolutions of this Council were quoted o show tthat we have not worked in a proper spirit under the existing constitution. Of these as regards the resolutions, I explained this morning the cause of the delay so far as the resolutions of this year are concerned, while, as to the resolutions of the past Council, only a very few remain not acted upon, and those are on issues of very considerable importance. At least so the Government think. It may be that to other minds they appear of rather a trivial nature. But the Government cannot accept that position. The Government do think they are of a very serious nature and that they cannot be acted upon so soon as even they might desire to have it done. As to the certificates, it is permissible under the law and under the powers of the Council to have certificates resorted to. I do not know again how a violation of the existing rules of the constitution would be proved,

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if the point of cuts being restored is being resorted to; and I might add that only 4 cuts have been restored in the last 5 years.

Another point that was raised, though casually, was that the conduct of some officers or Members on this side might not have conduced to the proper working of the Council in the right spirit. Of course, a little bit of rub here and there, I think, is inevitable in the working of such Legislative Assemblies as these, and if that is going to induce you to take such a step as you propose to do, I do not know how it could be justified. Now, I have explained the first issue. The second issue is the question of extension of powers of the Council. If this is not the important point which actuates you towards this step, I cannot understand how the quotations from the Lord Bishop of Madras are in any way relevant at the discussion on this occasion. Therefore, these two issues are being confused by the Hon'ble Members on the other side. I submit they are really having the second issue substituted in the place of the first.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—Not at all, Sir.

Rama Varmha Tampuran.—As to the first issue, namely, the working of the Council under the present constitution, it is being strictly adhered to, and we are doing whatever Government can do and should do. But, regarding the second issue, which, I submit, Hon'ble Members on the other side are confusing with the first, that issue is beyond our purview; and even if we want we cannot go into it.

The only other point that I want to refer to is about the high culture of the people of this State referred to ever-so-many times by Members on the other side as also by Members on this side. In the light of that fact and also asking you to consider that you have been favoured with a decided majority even from the very outset, I should, I think, on the part of the Government and myself, appeal to you once again to be moderate and judicious and not to take the drastic step that you propose to do. Appealing like that, I wish and I request that my motion for the total grant of Rs. 62,782 may be passed and voted by this Council this evening.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Sir, may I add a word to the very reasonable appeal that has just now been made by the Member on this side of the House responsible for the motion? I think there is no necessity that I should reiterate the facts that have already been placed before this House. The issues that have been raised now were lengthily discussed on numerous occasions, and the charges that have been made against the Government, I think, have been taken up several times; and we, on our side, have, I think, done all we could to remove mis-

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pprehensions. Therefore, we can only say that, knowing the responsible position in which we have been placed, we have, in all sincerity, searched our hearts and our dealings in this House in the past, and I think we can, with a clear conscience, say that we have tried to do our duty; of course, there have been numerous difficulties—ours was a novel experiment and from the very nature of the experiment there were untried difficulties. We were trying to sail in an ocean that was not sailed through before. It was an adventure that required great caution, and I think we, on this side, can say that we realised the responsibility and we were trying our very best to satisfy Members on the other side, and at the same time discharge the responsibility that had been placed upon this House.

Well, for the limitations of our constitution, neither we are responsible nor gentlemen on the other side.

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—That question does not arise.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—Yes. That question does not arise. But there has been frequent talk in this House of claiming liberties, achieving powers; and false parallels have been drawn between our own State and countries outside India. Well, what we have got to realise is these parallels are rather out of place.

So far as this particular institution is concerned, if we look into the history of it, it has been entirely a free gift on the part of our benevolent Maharaja.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—We are thankful to you and His Highness also for that.

Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.—And, therefore, when this House is claiming further concessions and further privileges at His Highness'hands, we, on our side, and you, on your side, have got to consider whether we have been true to the trust that has been placed in us by our benevolent sovereign. We, on both sides, have got to consider that aspect of the question; and, therefore, as the Member on this side who spoke last said, we are taking a very serious and a very grave responsibility, and before we take that final step, it is for us to consider deeply as to the consequences that might flow out of any action that we take to-day and any decision that this House may arrive at. With all the earnestness in my power I would, therefore, make, his appeal to the other side of this House.

Mr. K. T. Mathew.—I propose that the question be now put.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—I second it. I do not want to exercise the right of reply.

Deputy President.—I only want the House to consider the serious consequences that may result from any decision in

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this matter and that may stand in the way of our getting any future privileges.

The motion is to omit the allotment of Rs. 62,782 under 'Demand No. XIII—General Administration.'

Question proposed: *To omit the allotment of Rs. 62,782 under 'XIII—General Administration'.*

Question put and agreed to, Government opposing the same.

Dr. A. G. Menon.—Poll, Sir.

The House dirided: Ayes 24, Noes 16.

	Ayes.		*Noes.*
1	Mr. I. E. Ambooken.	1	Mr. C. V. Antony.
2	,, V. V. Anantapadmanabha Ayyar.	2	,, V. K. Aravindakhsha Menon.
3	,, A. L. Antony.	3	,, A. S. Harihara Ayyar.
4	,, K. J. Antony.	4	,, T. K. Krishna Menon.
5	,, K. Ayyappan.	5	,, T. M. Krishna Menon.
6	,, M. A. Chakko.	6	,, K. Krishna Pisharodi.
7	,, A. Eachara Menon.	7	Rao Sahib Mr. C. Matthai.
8	Dr. A. G. Menon.	8	Mr. P. Nilakanta Menon.
9	Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.	9	Mrs. G. Pavitran.
10	,, K. P. Kannan Nayar.	10	Rama Varmha Tampuran.
11	,, P. Krishna Menon.	11	Mr. I. Raman Menon.
12	,, T. K. Nayar.	12	,, K. Ramunni Menon.
13	,, P. Kumaran Ezhuthassan	13	,, A. Sankara Menon.
14	,, A. K. Kunhi Moideen.		
15	,, C. V. Kuriyan.	14	Dr. E. A. Veigas.
16	,, C. J. Mathew.	15	Diwan Bahadur Dr. V. Verghese.
17	,, K. T. Mathew.		
18	,, K. Mohamed Sethi.	16	Deputy President.
19	,, V. D. Ouseph.		
20	,, T. A. Ramachandra Ayyar.		
21	,, M. K. Raman.		
22	Dr. A. R. Menon.		
23	Mr. A. B. Salem.		
24	,, Thomas Manjuran.		

Mr. Thomas Manjuran.—We shall adjourn for the day.

Deputy President.—We have ten minutes more.

Motion No. 13.

Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,14,000 under "Demand No. XIII" by Re. 1.*

As the Member was absent, the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 14.

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,14,000 under "Demand No. XIII" by Rs. 100.*

Mr. K. P. Kannan Nayar.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

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Motions Nos. 15 to 17.

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 62,782 under 'Demand No. XIII" by Rc. 1.*

Do. *Do.*

Do. *Do.*

Mr. T. K. Nayar.—I do not move the motions standing in my name.

Hence these motions were considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 17 A.

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 62,782 under "Demand No. XIII" by Re. 1.*

Mr. A. K. Kunhi Moideen.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion Nos. 18 and 19.

Mr. C. A. Kunjunni Raja.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,14,600 under "Demand No. XIII" by Rc. 1.*

Do. *Do.*

Deputy President.—The Member is absent.

Hence the motions were considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 20

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,14,600 under "Demand No. XIII" by Rs. 10.*

Mr. V. D. Ouseph.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Motion No. 21.

Dr. A. R. Menon.—*To reduce the total allotment of Rs. 1,14,600 under "Demand No. XIII" by Re. 1.*

Dr. A. R. Menon.—I don't move.

Hence the motion was considered withdrawn.

Deputy President.—The next is Demand No. XIV—Accounts and Finance. There will be no time to take it up.

The House rose for the day at 5' to 5 p. m.

T. K. KRISHNA MENON,
Secretary to the Council

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